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'TIS BETTER TO FORGET, Eve seen the household dark and lone Where once the friendly astrals shone, And to the haunts of herp and hymn

Oh, vanished forms of bower and ball. That Memory's fadeless lamps recall. The myrtles twice around your graves. And snowfiskes fall!

So near the earth, ah! who would give A single word to draw a toar, Or one receive?

So near the earth where graves he wet. Too near for heartache and regret; 'T.s better to forgive each wrong, And all forget.

st on and wait, whate'er befall, Let Memory's lamps but love recall; Live thou thy better self—thy wrongs, So near to earth, so near to Heaven,

Forgive them all, and be forgiven And other hearts shall nobly strive, Where thou hast striven. Time tells the truth, and pleasantly The winters change, and o'er the sea The purple swallows singing come, Unloosed and free.

So happier days await thy trust: Though others wrong thee, yet be just, So near the doors of God is life,

So near the dust. Live on—thy torch of life must fade, Love on—for thee will fall the shade, Trust on, till e eh withholden hand In thine be laid.

So Love thy lapses will forget, And violets kiss thy grave at last, With tear-drops wel.

-- Hezekiah Butterworth, in Youth's Companion.

A CHAT WITH EDISON.

The Many Electric Wonders of the Wizard's Workshop.

Practical Methods Pursued by the Great Inventor-Recent Experiments in the Application of Electricity to Railway Transportation.

If you meet Edison this morning he has just found something, and if you meet him to-morrow he has added a new discovery to the realm of scientific invention. It is hard to keep up with him. Probably no investi-gator in the field of science has ever been surrounded by such perfect conditions for prosecuting his researches. This has not always been so, of course, for Thomas Edison has discovered among other things the way of making money.

His laboratory is about a mile from the station at Orange, N. J. His charming home is not far removed in the beautiful rural isolation of Liewelyn Park. Within the inclosure where his working plant is stuated stands a large three-storied brick building. This is the laboratory, a perfect bee-hive of energetic experimenting.

When one enters the laboratory be is con-

fronted by a printed poster which informs the intruding visitor that Mr. Edison is so occupied with his work and the stream of allers is so great that he is constrained to hide himself absolutely. Happily, an ap-pointment to meet him robbed this placard of its business-like mhospitality. He was engaged at the moment, however, in work which he could not easily interrupt, and begged for a quarter of an hour's delay. This time of waiting admitted of a cursory glance at the building. There is a fine

library room with numerous alcoves off from its two stories. It is finished in hard wood, with a parquetry floor strewn with Porsian rugs, and the large space brilliantly lit by electric lights. There are hundreds of these being constantly tested in the building, and there is a seeming extravegance in the lavish illumination, which is only a seeming one. He has one hundred and fifty men in constant employment in this place at Orange. Mr. Edison is conducting experiments in about sixty differ ent things, some of them entirely outside ent things, some of them entirely outside the field of electricity, though, of course, his labors are chiefly in this important branch, where so much is still unknown. An engine of forty-horse power runs all the machinery of the shop, though there is a dyname on the second floor which is used when the larger engine is not working.

On the third floor there is at the western extremity a good-sized lecture-room, where lectures on interesting points in physics and chemistry and mechanics are delivered to the employes. Mr. Edison never lectures himself, although he has the valuable gift of explaining his inventions or some scientific application which they involve with such clearness that even the ordinary mind, little used to thought on such sub jects, can grasp the idea at once.

In this room is a grand piano, one made for Josef Hofmann, and sent to Mr. Edison after that young phenomenon had completed his concert season. In this room is the pho-nograph. Boxes, filled with wax cylinders five inches long, stand on the floor. These cylinders are the phonetic records of some ase of sound, and when one is fitted on the brass cylinder of the phonograph and the glass-tipped ends of a bifurcated rubber tube put into the ears, the auditor hears the blast of a full band, clearly discriminating the different Instruments; or some voca conversational remarks, or an address by a

The quarter of an hour's grace to the inventor was more than up after a walk through the laboratory. In a moment Mr. Edison came in, with a cigar-box under has arm, dressed in a black suit and a fisunel shirt, with a carlessly-knotted tie. Any one meeting him by chance in the building would take him to be one of the humblest employes. He seated himself and put his hand back of his ear at the first remark shot at him in the ordinary tone of conver-sation, for, like Bell, the inventor of the telephone, Edison, the inventor of the pho nograph, is deaf. He has a round face, brown hair, a good-natured, off-hand air and is fond of an easy posture when he is

"What is your last trick in the field of "I am not a scientific man," was the

rather unexpected response. "I sm an inventor. There is a difference between them, although it may never have struck A scientific man busies himself with the theory. He is absolutely impractical. An inventor is essentially practical. They are of such different casts of mind that you rarely find the two together. I do not think they can very well co-exist in the one man. As soon as I find that something I am investigating does not lead to practical am investigating does not lead to practical results, I drop it. I do not pursue it as a theory. The acientific man would be content to go on and study it up purely as a theory. I do not care for that."

"What about electricity in connection with facilitating railroad transportation!"

"That is a great probl m. If some means can be discovered by which electricity can be produced from our lithout interest.

e produced from coal without its energy cing spent in heat, and the means of doing this can be accomplished at a reasonable expenditure, then the application of electric power as a motor to electric trains and useful, economic thing. But it has not been discovered ret. Electricity as a mo-tive power is a gain of eighty-five per cent., and when the means of educing or producing electricity from coal without interven

ing combustion and consequent waste of energy is brought about, three hundred tons of coal will do the work of fifteen hun-dred now when it is burned and steam emplayed as the motive power. But this can't be done with large trains now economical-ly. I am giving a good deal of attention to this subject. I have accomplished this re-sult under laboratory conditions, but these will not do to make the process available from a commercial point of view."

"Do you suppose the nature of electricity
will ever be discovered?" was asked him

There are thousands worning at these things, and from all the different data that is collected on the subject of electricity somebody will strike a great law that will be a revelation. A great many of the greatest things are discovered, they are not invented. Bell discovered the telephone, he did not invent it. He was making experiments on telegraphy by sounce and found out about the transmission of the voice by a wire."

wire."

"What do you think of the Keely meter!"

"I don't think much of it. The biggest work it has done so far has been to enable Keely to wear diamond stude and drive good horses. Men that invent a thing or dissover a thing don't act about it as he does about this motor. I don't put any faith in it, and doubt if any thing ever comes out of it."

"Has any thing been done in this matter as any time been done in this matter of telegraphing from a moving train?"

"Yes. That is perfected now. The Lehigh Valley road has tweive trains equipped for transmitting messages in this way. The sound-waves strike the telegraph wires by the side of the track and through induction a current is produced and the message set. a current is produced and the message gathered by an instrument from the several wires and read. It doesn't make any difference whether the wires are up or down. The sound-waves hit them in either case. "During the blizzard, when the Morse system was of no use, the Lehigh Valley road ran its trains and regulated things along the line entirely by this system. All

the wrecking trains are equipped with the means to transmit messages by this sys-"What do you think of the application of electrisity for the purpose of exacuting criminals who have to suffer the death

"That is a good idea. The man will be killed with a current of the proper number of voits in the tenth of a second. There wen't be time for the sense-bearing ner wes to telescraph the news that he is burt to his brain before he will be dead from the shock. And it will be so lightning-like quick that the criminal can't suffer much. I did quite a lot of experimenting with currents on degs. It was funny. At first, we used continuous currents. After the electricity charged the dog he shood still withtricity charged the dog he stood still with-out the slightest change in his appearance. He did not move, and his eyes retained the same expression they asually wore. Then after a minste, or a minute and a half, he would collapse and tumble over, dead. Finally, we tried alternate currents. These are shot out in one direction and then in the other, in shocks of infinitesimal duration. Then it was found that this shock of one-

tenth of a second killed the dog.

"After that the men who were handling the wires were uncommonly eareful," said Mr. Edison, with a grin. "They wear rebber gloves, and somebody told me that he saw the foreman put them on to make a note in his memorandum book.

"We had one dog that

"We had one dog that received a current of 1400 volts, and the old fellow survived it. We concluded to let him live after that, an he is walking round to-day as good as ever after his shock. We call him Ajax, because he played with the thunderbolts."
"What else have you been doing of late?"

"What else have you been doing of late?"
"Too many things to tell you. Pwe been experimenting a good deal with microbes, trying to understand the beasts and see bow they work. What I wanted was to get an idea of the germs of the yellow fever. Something of the microbe order is presently at the hottom of that and if we work has at the bottom of that, and if we could know how to catch them and take their famps out they would be less harmful. But you'll bave to excuse me now, as my certiage has been waiting half an hour."—John J. A'Broket, in Philadelphia Press.

MINERAL CURIOSITY.

"Do you see any thing remarkable about this bit of cloth!" asked a Pittaburgh gentleman, who has quite a collection of curiosities, addressing himself to a Dispoich re-

"Can't say that I do." The newspaper man ebeyed, thinking the owner regarded it as valueless.

"That meee of cloth was one of the most curious things of my collection. It com

a nest little sum, too."
"If I had known that," began the reporter. "I would not..." Oh! it's all right. Fire wen's berm it." interrupted the gentlemen. "See, I will pick the fabric out with these tongs and let it cool. You will then see that it is just as

dering visitor. "Asbestus. That is a fragment of a piece of cloth woves in France, I don't know how long ago. There was a time when it was thought that the making of asbestus cloth would become an important industry, but so many difficulties were cassumered by those who experimented with the stuff by these who experimented with the such that very little was ever made, and such cloth is now a rare curiosity. The success wove this curious mineral substance into fabrics which were used to wrap the bodies

of various minerals, especially to certain varieties of hornblende and syrozone. The structible by fire. It can be fused, how-ever, but not readily. The fibrous varieties of asbestus are readily picked to pieces with the fingers, and look very much like flax. There are various colors, some specimens being white, some bine, others gray and brown. There is a variety known as mount-ain cork, which is found in thin sheets and so light that it will float on water. Asbestus is found abundantly in the mountains of Italy and Switzerland and in several firston of this country. It is chiefly used in the manufacture of fire-proof roofing, steam packing and for other purposes where a light, uninflammable, non-conductor is requi

A Fortune for a Friendly Nod. A retired Government clerk died in Vienna a few days ago, and bequeathed a considerable sum of money in these terms: "Up the second flight of stairs there lives at door No 63 a widow who has two daughters. I leave the sum of 80,000 floring to the one who always nodded in such a friendly way when she met me." The two sisters fell out as to which of them the old gentleman had left the money. Legal proceedings are pending, but the lawyers are said to be inclined for a compromise by dividing the money. viding the money.

Empreidering Book Covers. A new pastime for women, and one that promises to be extremely popular, is the embroidering of book covers. It was introduced by a lady recently from Europe, who is an adept in fine artistic embroidery, and who has been interested enough m the work to examine the various specimens in the British Museum and in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. The silk, satin or velvet is embroidered in colors, and gold and silver thread, in designs appropriate to the contents of the book, or according to the fancy of the embroiderer, and it is then sent to the bookbinders. Beautiful effects

silver thread, in designs appropriate to the contents of the book, or according to the fancy of the embroiderer, and it is then sent to the bookbinders. Beautiful effects may be produced by artistic fingers, and, certainly, a few books with such ornamentation will add as much to a lady's boudoir as an embroidered tablecioth or a handsome piece of brica-brae.

Paste That Will Keep.

Dissolve a teaspoonful of aium in a quart of water. When cold stir in as much flour as will give it the consistency of thek cream, being particular to beat up all the lumps; stir in as much powdered resin as will lie on a dime, and throw in half a dozen cloves to give it a pleasant odor. Have on the fire a teacup of boiling water, pour the flour mixture into it, stirring well at the time. In a very few minutes it will be of the consistency of mush; let it cool; lay on a cover and put in a cool place. When needed for use take out a portion and soften it with warm water. Paste thus made will last tweive months. It is better than gum as it does not gloss the paper and can be written on.

A writter in Porest and Stream describes how a cub was cared for by its parents in a bear pit. He writes:

"As there was a deep bean filled with water in the pft, I summoned assistance and had seeme large pieces of joints dropped into it to serve as floats if the cub should happen to fall into the water. At the first and should happen to fall into the water. At the first and should happen to fall into the water. At the first and should happen to fall into the water. At the first and should happen to fall into the water. At the first and should happen to fall into the water. At the first and should happen to fall into the water. At the first and should happen to fall into the water. At the first and should happen to fall into the water. At the first and should happen to fall into the water. At the first and should happen to fall into the water. At the first and should happen to fall into the water. At the first and should happen to fall into the water in

UNCLE IKE'S STORY.

How a Generous Bear Rewarded His Friend and Henefactor.

"Speaking bout bahs," said a Georgis Munchausen in the presence of a Savannah Neus man, "you nevah hearn tell of my Uncle Ike a tellin' of a story that wan't a reck-bottom fack. He wuz in the Har'son fresh, and get out cypress ovah on Bah crik when the fresh it come. What he didn't know about bahs the bahs didn't know themselves. He could tell whah the biggest bahs used by the mawks on the trees, and the young bahs by the little mawks. Lohd, wouldn't this fresh've knocked him all out of jint. He thought that was a big flood, and he used to tell us boys, 'Pshaw, you young bucks don't know when thar's a big rise in the rivah. You onghten for to have seen the Har'son fresh.' oughten for to have seen the Har'son fresh.'
But that ain't comin' to my Uncle Ike's bah
story. My Uncle Ike be was a-cuttin' of cypress ovah on Bah crik, and his shanty was 'pon a high knoll, and the watah had kivered every thing in two States 'cepting that knoll. One night along about the turn of the night thar come a knock on the dob, and my Uncle Ike sez: 'Come in,' and who should step in but a big black hah. A light was a blazin' from a ring black bah. A light was blazin' from a pine knot in the chimley, and Uncle Ike riz up in bed to see who meut come in on him, and thar was the bah, and the teahs was runnin' down his eyes. My Uncie Ike was about to reach for his gun, but when he seed the toahs streamn' down he hadn't the heart to shoot, and the 'pealin' look was too much for Uncie Ike.

"'Drownded out, by thundah,' said my Uncle Ike. "The bab nodded his head.
"'Hungry as a bab, too,' said my Uncle

"The bah nodded his head.
"'An' you'd as soon lunch on me!' said my Uncle Ike, and this time he rech for his

shootin' iron.
"The bah shook his head and began!

"The bah shook his head and began to cry.
"I won't play a low-down trick on that bah, by thandah!" said my Uncle Ike, "if he snakes me out. Thar's a pot of hominy ovah by the jam," says my Uncle Ike to the bah; "help yeurse!".
"The bah went over and took the clapboahds off the pot and went down in it with his nose and eat half of the mess.

"Go the whole hog, says my Uncle Ike. "I'll have another mess inside of it in the mawnin' if I ain't inside of you.'
"Well, sah, gentlemans, my Uncle Ike says the bah cat the whole mess, and laid down on the puncheons by the side of the bunk with a grunt. The next mawnin' the watah was lappin' the doh-step and was on a stand, and for foh days the bah and my Uncle like et outen the same pot. On the fifth day the bah left early in the mawnin', and that night, a little after the moon riz, while my Unele Ike was setting by the firstight smokin' his corn-cob pipe and wondern' what had become of his cypress raft and the bah, there comes the same rap at the dob, and who should come in but the identikkle bah, not a teah in his eyes, but his leetle black eyes shone like a bead, and he lays down a whole hog right by the side

of my Uncie Ike.
"'Hog and hominy, by thundah!' says my Uncie Ike. Well, sah, the bah kept my Uncie Ike in hog and hominy until he took

"I'm somewhat of a liar myself," said one gentleman, "but I'll not tell my alligator story on this trip, and the disgusted native bid us good right.

"Now, that's a man admittin' he's a liar

himself," said the man who told the bear story, "and you couldn't expect him to believe another man's story, but every body who knew my Uncle Ike never hearn of him telling a story that wan't a rock-botton

THE CROCKETT NEMESIS.

A Family Which Suffers from a My There is a certain family here in Boston, which suffers from a mysterious hereditary curse, of the sort one reads about in hair-elevating stories of the supernatural. hair-elevating steries of the supernatural. The first son born to every daughter bleeds

The story as to the manner in which the affliction eriginated can not, of course, be vouched for. It has to de with a wicked wouched for. It has to de with a wicked great-great-grandmother, who murdered a rick usele by opening one of his veins with a poniard in order to get possession of the old gentlemen's vast wealth. The ghost of the deceased subsequently appeared to the mesoraptious niese and announced in hollow tones, appropriate to the tomb, the disunal prediction that for all time thence-forth the eldest wail child of every girl in forth the eldest mail child of every girl in her family should die by bleeding to death. So much for the explanatory tradition. The fact is that for many generations the Crockett family, of Charleston—which is a part of Boston—and vicinity, has been pursued by an hemorrhagic Nemesis. The first sued by an homorrhagic Nemesis. The first see born to every daughter, even to remote cousins, invariably bleeds to death. All other members of the Crockett tribe are exempt from the mysterious trouble. But the method of this inherited curse is so well known that each female Crockett is prepared, on the arrival of her initial boy, for the experience that is bound to ensue. The first little cut, or even scratch, the infant experiences is the signal for a panic. Bandages are applied as quickly as possible and the wound is treated with a preparation of iron in the form of powder. It is a narrow squeak in such cases always, proparation of iron in the form of powder. It is a narrow squeak in such cases always, but there is a good chance for recovery within eight days if the thing is taken in time. At the end of that period the patient either gots well or dice from loss of blood very suddenly. For such is the manner of the blooder's complaint. He is sure to be attacked in precisely the same way every

tacked in precisely the same way every time during his after life that his skin is seriously abraided. On occasions of the sert he must adopt immediate measures remedial or die. By exercising the most extraordinary precautions he may reach a comfortable age, but some or later he is sure to periah by an untoward accident, causing a flow of blood which no physician's art can stop. He far not a single one of the destined victims has excaped the penalty. The cidest one now living is a Mr. Surratt, of Melrose, who has been accustomed, when he wanted a tooth pulled, to revise his will, visit his relatives, and bid them all good-bye, as though it were likely to be forever. Life is an extra-hasardous risk when you are a bleeder. Thus it happens that oldest some of the Crockett family, direct or collateral on the maternal side, are found to be engaged in grave-digging and other harmless avocations, which are not likely to receive the constitution of the constituti sort he must adopt immediate measures re-medial or die. By exercising the most exother harmless svocations, which are not likely to occasion incidental hurts. A curious story, is it not? And yet the writer begs to offer his personal assurance that it is true in every respect.

URSINE DOMESTICITY. How a Cub Was Cared For by 2th Farente in a Bear Fit.

A writer in Forest and Stream describes how a cub was cared for by its parents in a bear cit. He weeker.

seemed to give herself any concern about it and allowed it to wander about about it and allowed it to wander about as it wished. Finally it began to approach the male and attempt to seduce him into a frolic, but the old fellow remained stolid and indifferent, until one day it gave him a sharper nip, en arriere, than usual, when he whirled with an angry grunt and made a pass at it with one of his front paws. The youngster was too nimble for him and galloped off to the back of the pit, and what I had been anxiously expecting occurred. The tank was cously expecting occurred. The tank was placed well in the rear of the pit, with only a narrow ledge between it and the back wall. In hurrying along it the youngster lost his balance and pitched headforemost into the water. At the noise of the splash there was a simultaneous grade of both into the water. At the noise of the splash there was a simultaneous rush of both male and female, and as soon as the cub's head appeared four great paws were passed underneath him and he was gently lifted out of the water. While coughing and spluttering from the effects of his sudden bath, his mother thrust her nose underneath him and cave him at the second

den bath, his mother thrust her nose under-neath him and gave him a toss which landed him close to the door of the inner den. He did not wait for a repetition of the operation, but gathered himself up and darted out of sight. What a pitiful roar the female turned and pitched into the male, giving him a most unmerriful drubbing, and I walked away perfectly sure that drown-ing would never be the cause of that younging would never be the cause of that young-ster's death. Henceforth my visits to the pit were not frequent, and some days passed before I again saw the cub fall into the water. Much to my surprise neither of the partities paid the slightest attention to it, but allowed him to scramble out unaided,

which he did without much difficulty."

AMBIGUOUS SENTENCES.

musing Instances of Obscurities Perversions of Meaning. said that when Jacob Boehme, the famous philosopher, was on his death bed some of his pupils came to him to have an obscure passage in his writings explained before he died. After puzzing over it awhile he said; "My dear children, when I wrote this I understood its meaning, and no doubt the omniscient God did. He may still remember it, but I have forgotten." Klopstock, the German poet, was once visited by some students from Gottingen to have the meaning of one of his stanzas explained. After reading the stanzas explained. After reading the stanza sex-plied: "I can not recollect what I meant when I wrote it, but I remember that it was the finest thing I ever wrote and you can

not do better than devote your lives to the discovery of its meaning." discovery of its meaning."

A comical sentence appeared in the programme of a concert given by M. Gounod, of London. The eighth song was printed, "She wandered down the mountain side," accompanied by the composer."

A lady in advertising herself as a teacher,

referred to the "reputation of teaching she bears." Instances of "neglecting the antecedent" are amusing. In an old geography we are told that Albany is a "town of three hun-dred houses and twelve hundred inhabitants, all with their gable ends toward the

A furrier once announced that he was prepared to "make up capes, circulars, etc., for ladies out of their own skins." 

Bavage Club of London was standing on one has his own treatment. A few sugges-

dren's mitts," "octagonal men's cassimere pantaloons," etc. Or that "a snake was killed by a boy twelve feet long," or that a thrifty bousewife "washes and irons her-self every week;" or that a man wants "a thrifty

RELICS AND RARITIES.

Ms. W. Warren has presented the printing press worked by Benjamin Frank-lin, at Boston, to the Bostonian Society. AT Westport, Mass., James M. Eddy dug up a big iron kettle contain Spanish doubloons. He thin up a big iron kettle containing 1,500 Spanish doubloons. He thinks he has struck a part of Captain Kidd's buried wealth, and that at least \$100,000 in Spanish gold is concealed on his farm.

That must be a very old rosebush which is growing against a church wall in Helder-sheim, Germany, if tradition does not exaggerate its antiquity. Eight hundred years ago, it is related, Bishop Heplio caused a trellis to be erected to support it.

Tacines of the curious hieroglyphics found upon certain slate rocks of Nova Scotia have been obtained by the Smith-sonian Institution at Washington. The characters are cut to the depth of a sixteenth of an inch, and seem to be very old.

An old ledger has recently been brought to light in Edinburgh, Scotland. It be-loged to a merchant of the sixteenth tury. At the top of the inside board the book-keeper inscribed the words: "God book-keeper inscribed the words: "God bits this buik and keip me and it honest." bits this buik and keip me and it honest."

A cryram of Lafayette, N. Y., has an old-fashioned clock made in Germany more than two hundred years ago which still beeps good time. It was made entirely by hand, and the mahogany case, reaching from floor te ceiling, is held together by wooden pins.

the most annoying manages subjected to. In its inciplency, a cold is not a very dangerous thing of itself, but if allowed to remain it may be productive of serious results. A simple cold may result in bronchial trouble and gradually continue until consumption sets in.

Right here a technical definition of a cold by a prominent physician of London

Horacs Smith, of Philadelphia, is said to cold by a prominent physician of London possess the largest collection of newspaper clippings in the world. He began when a

Tow Savens' belt, which was given him after his fight with Heenan in 1990 by George Wilkes, was recently offered for sale. At Sayers' death the belt was purchased by Glen, his trainer. It is of massive silver, inscribed, and would form a fitting ornament for some modern bar-

The President's writing desk, a Washington letter says, is made of oak from the British ship Resolute, which was rescued in the Arctic Ocean, thoroughly rebuilt by the United States Government and sent to England. This is not a last card. The British Government took out some of the oak in the original framework of the ship seed had a original framework of the ship and had a superb desk made, which all the Presidents of the United States have used since.

of the United States have used since.

The Astor library contains among its historic relices a copy of a letter from Columbus, of which only six are known to be in existence. One of these copies sold for \$700 at an anotion sale in Loudon in 1872. This letter was written by Columbus at Lisbon, and is addressed to Raphael Sanchis, treasurer to the King of Spain. A Latin version of the letter was printed in Rome. The letter is descriptive of his travels and discoveries. It was presented to the library by Mr. W. It was presented to the library by Mr. W.

W. Astor.

CURIOUS coin was recently dug up near

Lyshore, L. I. No one seems to know its

value or what the designs mean. The coin
is of copper, about the size of the eld-fashioned copper cent. On one sade it has the
legend, "United States of America," on the
outside edge of the coin. Inside of this is
the typical inurel wreath, and in this circle
the words "Liberty, 1838." The other side
of the coin is entirely strange. The kneeling figure of a woman, with uplifted hands,
from which fall the links of a chain. Around
the figure are the words, "Am I not a
Woman and a Sister, 1838."

TREATMENT OF COLDS.

Valuable Advice for the Countless Thou sands Afflicted in This Way. sands Afflicted in This Way.

There are many varieties of colds; for instance, the orthodox cold, which begins after aitting in a draught, with chilly, creeping feelings up the back, culminating in a sneeze. Dr. Clark, says the Boston Globs, calls it a "contest between the eyes and the nose to find which can run the fastest"—the running slackens, and the nose becomes stopped by the swelling of the mucous membrane, every little air is felt and sets the person sneezing.

Another kind will announce itself without a feeling, simply sneezing, and, again, some take cold first in the throat, and afterwards in the head. Then there is the catching

a feeling, simply sneezing, and, again, some take cold first in the throat, and afterwards in the head. Then there is the catching cold, or "influenza," the cause of which is assigned to "ozone clouds."

The commonest way of eatching cold is through draughts, especially if one is exhausted or overheated, getting the feet wet; and here let me recommend rubbing the feet with alcohol.

Some persons are sensitive in the handa, and if walking or driving on a rainy day without gloves forthwith develop a cold, sitting near a closed window on a cold day, the glass forming insufficient protection against the cold outside. There is also danger of catching cold, even on a warm day, by remaining a long time in a room where the sunlight is shut out, and windows kept closed for fear of dust.

Among ladies the habit of changing heavy garments on a cold day for something more fancy, just to satisfy a whim, often results in serious brouchial trouble. I have heard of young men washing their heads every morning in cold water to clear the brain, amouth the hair, then rush out doors without

morning in cold water to clear the brain, amouth the hair, then rush out doors without waiting to thoroughly dry the hair, never stopping to think that nature makes us pay back all we exact of her.

back all we exact of her.

Dr. Brown-Sequard considers the feet and neck the very sensitive parts. His theory is to blow a stream of air upon the neck by means of a bellows, the air at first to be slightly cold, increasing every day, until the neck can stand an Arctic blizzard. The temperature of the foot bath to begin with ninety degrees Fahrenheit, gradually reducing to thirty-eight degrees Fahrenheit.

For persons with vigorous health, good circulation and freely acting skins, nothing is more wholesome than the morning sold bath and scrabdown afterwards with rough towels, it is strengthening to the spine and nervous system, and is the best preventive against cold. Those who can not bear the cold bath might train themselves to it by right methods; these would be, to bathe only a portion of the body at a time with tepid water, in a warm room, drying themselves with the blat recent the cold. tepid water, in a warm room, drying them-selves with the "hair glove" to toughen the akin, and get up a good circulation of the

Persons whose skins are poor in the se-cretions of the sebaceous glands ought not to bathe too often, as they lose more of this sebaceous material than they can spare, thus leaving the skin hard and powdery, therefore susceptible to all the changes of

This can be counteracted by rubbing at night with "salad oil." A teaspoonful will be sufficient for the body. Then wear wooled night-dresses and rub off in the morning with a dry towel. Take a hot bath once a week; this will be sufficient for eleanliness, as the skin purifies itself to a large extent. Let me suggest here lung gymnastics.

Let me suggest here lung symnastics. They are of undeniable utility to flatchested people, to round shoulders and to
those in the incipiency of "phthisis." By
these exercises (which must be properly
learned) full inspirations are established
and the least available parts of the lungs—
the apices—receive their full complement of
air, and are stimulated to throw off any existing infilitated products. isting infiltated products.

For children liable to colds nothing is

better than a good rubbing nightly with cod liver oil, wearing woolen night-gowns. Sponge them off in the morning, and no unpleasant odor remains. The effect is so beneficial that all objection to this treat-

Bavage Club of London was standing on the steps of the club-house. A man stopped and asked: "Does a gentleman belong to your club with one eye named Walker!" "I don't know," was the reply. "What was the name of the other eye!"

The father did not speak with clearness when he exhibited a fiddle made by his son, and said: "He made it out of his head and has wood enough left to make another one."

We occasionally read in the merces about the steps of the club-house. A few suggestions, however, may not be amiss. The "nightcap" treatment is often successful. Another efficacious remedy is hot onion gruel, and eating a quantity of highly salted food is good.

Glycerine, with cream, will relieve a paroxyssm of coughing. Another excellent remedy, on the first symptoms of cold, is to take on returing four grains of Dover's

we occasionally read in the papers about "terra cotta ladies' gloves," "woolen children's mitts," "octagonal men's cassimere cantaloons." etc. Or that "a spake was

to consult a good physician, remembering an "ounce of prevention."

Children may be given a few drops of sweet spirits of niter, bathing the feet in boy to drive a horse who lives with his hot mustard water, and copious drinks of warm lemonade.

Those unsightly things, "herpes," or cold sores, should never be rubbed, as the vesi-cles burst and crusts form. The application of a little "camphor ice," or fresh cold cream, will be found very soothing. Cold rooms, for those with a low bodily Cold rooms, for those with a low bonly temperature, are extremely undesirable. It is just as fatuous for those with consti-tutional weakness to occupy cold rooms as it is to get into a cold bath. These persons, and particularly females, should never dress in a room without a fire in winter, and, while some persons with robust natand, while some persons with robust nat-ures can stand one of those damp recep-tion-rooms where people keep the blinds closed for fear of spoiling the carpets most persons will contract a severe cold during a half-hour's stay in such a place.

If such a place feels damp, and one feels, after entering, that he has a chill—and a chill is almost always, though not invaried he ably, the first symptoms of a cold, he should leave such a place, or insist on being shown into some other apartment. This may happen in the middle of summer. regard a cold as a mere trifle, and not worthy of any especial care; yet in the same breath, if you attempt to console them, they will assert that a cold is one of

would be interesting. He says that the "principal feature of a cold is a swollen congested condition of the mucous membrane lining the nostrils and the air spaces con-nected with them, and increased irritabil-ity of the membrane and increased con-

At Halle, Germany, the skeleton-like, Abrous covering of a species of tropical cu-cumber is now being converted into a seb-stitute for sponge, and is already being ex-

ported in immense quantities to England and other countries. The curious substance is known as loofah. It is not only valuable as an adjunct to the bath, but is found useful for making inside soles for shoes, and is being applied to the under side of saddles.

A Wrinkie on Wrinkies.

It is customary to say that wrinkies come from worrying, but the truth is that most of them come from laughing. To know how to laugh is just as important as to know when to do it. If you laugh with the sides of your face the skin will work loose in time and wrinkies will form in exact accordance with what kind of laugh you have. The man who always wears a smirk will have a series of semi-circular wrinkies covering his cheeks. When a gambler, who has been accustomed to suppressing his feeling, laughs, a deep line forms on each side of his nose, and runs to the upper corner of his mouth. In time this line extends to his chin and assumes the shape of a half moon. A cadaverous person with a wax-like skin is very apt to have two broadly-marked wrinkies, one running up from the jaw and the other under the eye. These meet at right angles at the cheek-These meet at right angles at the cheek-bone and look as though they formed a knot at the spex. The scholar's wrinkles form on his brow, while the schoming politician's come round his eyes, where they look for all the world like the spokes of a wheel.

Signals of Railrond Lieu.

Red signifies danger. Green signifies cantion, go slowly. White signifies safety. Green and white signifies stop at fing stations for passengers or freight. One capor torpedo on rail means atop immediately. Two caps or torpedoes on rail means reduced speed immediately and look